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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 14, 15, 20, 24, 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 52, 54, 60, 66, 93, 97, 103, 107 and 122 (s)

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

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Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

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Please recycle

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chair of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Group in New York, to transmit herewith the Dushanbe Declaration of the thirty-seventh session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Dushanbe in May 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14, 15, 20, 24, 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 52, 54, 60, 66, 93, 97, 103, 107, and 122 (s), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sirodjidin **Aslov**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Dushanbe Declaration adopted at the thirty-seventh session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

A Shared Vision of a More Secure and Prosperous Islamic World

Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan
04-06 Jumada al Thani 1431h
(18 to 20 May 2010)

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), participating in the thirty-seventh session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, under the motto "A shared vision of a more secure and prosperous Islamic world", meeting in Dushanbe, which has been chosen as the capital of Islamic culture for the year 2010, at a time when the Muslim world is facing serious political, socio-economic, cultural and scientific challenges, declare the following:

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, as the second largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations, should play a key role in strengthening mutual coordination and cooperation to confront the challenges and threats facing the Islamic countries.

The current session of the Council of Foreign Ministers is of special importance this year, as it takes place for the first time in Central Asia, known in the history of Islam as "Mawaraunnahr"; this is considered a sign of the growing interest of the Organization and its member States in Central Asia and underlines the contribution and cultural role of the region in the history of Muslim religion and thought, as well as in the development of Islamic sciences such as Fiqh, Hadith and Tafsir.

Forty years after its establishment, OIC has undergone major changes, and so still has to cope with the issues of conflict and dispute resolutions. The time has come for all those playing a role in the process of comprehensive security at OIC to address these changes by remaining loyal to its founding values and principles like the ones expressed in the OIC Charter and the "Ten-Year Programme of Action to Meet the Challenges Facing the Muslim Ummah in the 21st Century". This is precisely the purpose of the organization, which draws above all on our political resolve and our belief that security is our "common concern".

The situation in the Middle East will remain tense as long as Israel persists in its obstinate policies and in hindering peace efforts, and until a comprehensive and just settlement covering all aspects of the problem is reached. Therefore we call for an intensification of efforts by the international community, including by the Security Council, in line with its Charter responsibilities, aimed at accelerating the process of achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

In this context, the Council strongly condemns all illegal measures and actions in Occupied East Jerusalem aimed at judaizing this city which has an Arab and Islamic character, including, in particular, the building of settlements that threaten to undermine any negotiation leading to an end to the Israeli occupation of 1967 and the establishment of an independent, contiguous and viable Palestinian State, on all Palestinian territories occupied by Israel in 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital. We commend the efforts made by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and Bayt Mal Al-Quds in order to preserve the identity of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and support the steadfastness of its people. We also condemn Israel's persisting occupation of the Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories, and we emphasize our support for these two countries in regaining all their territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

Reaffirming the joint position of the OIC member States in favour of a long-term commitment to Afghanistan and will bring peace and stability and socio-economic rehabilitation to this country, and in view of the infrastructural development of Afghanistan, we considered it important to offer technical assistance to relevant member States in construction of transit roads connecting the countries of Central Asia with Afghanistan.

We condemn the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan and call for the resolution of the conflict on the basis of respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan. We have also adopted resolutions in the political field expressing our full solidarity with Somalia, Iraq, the Sudan, Yemen, the Comoros, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Djibouti, Jammu and Kashmir, the Turkish Cypriot State and the Kosovo people.,

We welcomed, with appreciation, the joint declaration signed in Tehran on 17 May 2010 by the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and Brazil on the exchange of nuclear fuel. We strongly call on the international community to support the joint declaration and to build upon the positive atmosphere created thereafter for future comprehensive agreements on all aspects of the issue.

Terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security. We reaffirm that terrorism should never be associated with any religion, race, faith, values, culture, society or group. In this increasingly globalized world, we need more than ever before understanding, harmony, mutual respect, and building of bridges among all cultures and peoples.

We reaffirm the proposal of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz on the establishment of an international centre for combating terrorism under the umbrella of the United Nations for the immediate exchange of information and for cooperation and coordination among the member States, with a view to reinforcing the efforts aimed at combating this serious plight, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Counter-Terrorism Conference (Riyadh, February 2005) and with the resolutions of many international and regional organizations.

Armed conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other threats continue to challenge the foundations of international peace and security. We called upon the participants in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York, 3 to 28 May 2010) to engage in a constructive exchange of views on further strengthening the non-proliferation regime and disarmament. We reaffirmed the continuation of consultations on the practical implementation of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which entered into force on 21 March 2009. We also support the establishment of a Middle East free from nuclear weapons in implementation of the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference.

While considering the importance of dialogue among civilizations and the expansion of relations between the Islamic world and other cultures and civilizations, we reiterate our commitment to continue efforts to engage with the West in projecting the true image of Islam.

We reaffirm, in this context, the Initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz on Interfaith and Intercultural Dialogue, on which conferences were held in Makkah, Madrid, New York and Geneva, convinced that that initiative will promote moderation, tolerance and will encourage dialogue for shunning violence and extremism.

We are almost half way through since the adoption of the Ten-Year Programme of Action of the Third Extraordinary Session in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 5-6 Dhul Qa'ada 1426 (7 and 8 December 2005) and the Vision 1441 H for Science and Technology. In our deliberations, we focused on our achievements and shortcomings over these years. Efforts need to be made to support human development and inadequate education systems, which makes it necessary to take bold decisions and make changes where necessary if the strategies adopted so far require development.

The meeting reiterated the fundamental principle of free movement of goods, persons, services, energy resources and capital and preventing technical barriers among the OIC member States, which may positively contribute to fighting global crises and achieving sustainable development.

Taking into consideration the water crises that were aggravated by the growth of population and global climate change, and bearing in mind that the international community should take specific measures to ensure integrated and better use of water resources in order to meet the needs of the people, the environment and the economies of all countries, we welcomed the initiative of Tajikistan to declare the year *2012 as the International Year of Water Diplomacy*, in order to undertake further coordinated efforts on better use of water resources at the national, regional and international levels.

The meeting welcomed the high-level international conference on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to be held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, from 8 to 10 June 2010, and encouraged all member States and relevant OIC institutions to actively participate in it.

We condemn the mounting trend of Islamophobia and systematic discrimination against Muslims. We call upon the international community to prevent incitement to hatred and discrimination against Muslims and to take effective measures to combat the defamation of religions and negative stereotyping of people on the basis of religion, faith or race. We request the Secretary-General to

continue the OIC initiatives in order to effectively counter Islamophobia through discussions and deliberations in various international fora.

The meeting welcomed the outcome of the special interactive brainstorming session during the thirty-seventh session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the theme of "Central Asia: Strategic vision for solidarity", and encouraged the active participation of the Central Asian OIC member States in joint Islamic action.

We welcome the offer made by the Republic of Guinea to host the fortieth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of OIC member States in Conakry in 2013.

We express our profound gratitude to the Secretary-General, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, for promoting and supporting the causes of the Muslim world and for adopting the best international practices in the Organization's rendering of services and advancing the role of OIC as an active and important actor at the global level.

We express our deep appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Emomali Rahmon, President of the Republic of Tajikistan, and to the people and Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for their efforts in organizing the Conference and for their generosity and hospitality that led to the success of the thirty-seventy session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.